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GOWER  
Rural District Council

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR

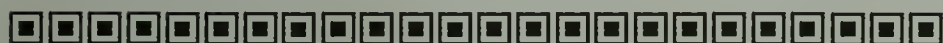
1960

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G. E. DONOVAN

M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.

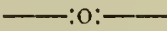
Medical Officer of Health



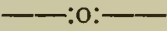




GOWER  
Rural District Council



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
FOR THE YEAR  
1960



G. E. DONOVAN  
M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health





# Gower Rural District Council

## 1960

*Chairman* ..... Councillor W. Austin, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman* ..... Councillor F. Lord

### *Councillors :*

Glyn A. Grove, J.P.

Philip P. Jones, B.A.

W. G. Tucker, J.P.

Brinley Edwards

Robert Guy, J.P.

J. B. Rogers

George E. Gibbs, J.P.

Thomas Lloyd

B. J. Richards

C. A. Brown

Leigh Oakley

W. T. I. Ace

A. J. Edmond

W. I. Gibbs

W. L. Morris

J. Richards

H. A. Taylor

D. I. Thomas

D. G. Beynon

Mrs. M. G. Williams

### *Public Health Committee :*

*Chairman* ..... Councillor Dr. W. E. S. Moreton

*Vice-Chairman* ..... Councillor P. T. Williams

## Public Health Staff

---

*Medical Officer of Health :*

G. E. DONOVAN, M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.

19/21 Uplands Crescent ,Swansea

Telephone : No. 57887

*Chief Public Health Inspector :*

D. C. LLEWELLYN, F.S.I.A.,

C.R.S.I. (Meat & Other Foods)

*Additional Public Health Inspector :*

T. G. V. RADFORD,

C.R.S.I. (Meat & Other Foods)

*Clerk :*

W. MARROW

## Gower Rural District Council

To the Chairman and Members of the  
GOWER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
19/21, Uplands Crescent,  
Swansea.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1960.

It will be noted that the Infant Mortality rate is most gratifying, and has reached the exceedingly low rate of 10·10%.

There were also no Maternal Deaths in 1960.

I thank my Staff for their loyalty and support.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

D. E. DONOVAN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

### 1—General Statistics

Area of District—38,652 acres

Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year—4,157

Rateable Value of District—£91,580

Sum represented at 1d. rate—£350

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-year  
1960—12,100

### Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year 1960

#### Live Births :

	M.	F.	TOTAL	
Legitimate	99	96	195	
Illegitimate.....	1	2	3	Rate per thousand of the estimated population—16·36.

#### Still Births :

Legitimate	..... 2	5	7	Rate per thousand total (live and still births—34·1
Illegitimate	..... -	-	-	
Total live and still births			205	
Infant deaths	..... 1	1	2	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	10·10
Neo natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	5·05
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		.....	.....	1·5
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			.....	Nil.



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES

The Gower Area is chiefly agricultural with the exception of the North Eastern end of the Peninsula, which is industrial in character. Due to the charms of the area there is a very large influx of visitors, especially during the summer months, and the health facilities should be such as to adequately deal with this population. It must also be remembered that the Gower population is constantly increasing.

The population find employment on the land, catering for visitors, and a large percentage of the male population find employment in the Llŵchwr area where they are engaged in the Steel, Tin and Coal Trades.

At the Penclawdd, the cockle industry absorbs approximately 200 people. The estuary is polluted, and the industry should be safeguarded by adequate public health control. At the present time there are seven cockle sterilization plants operating in the Penclawdd area.

## AREA AND POPULATION

The District is divided into 17 parishes, the acreage of each parish being as follows :—

Bishopston	.....	.....	.....	2598	acres
Llanmadoc	.....	.....	.....	1463	„
Cheriton	.....	.....	.....	1427	„
Islton	.....	.....	.....	3109	„
Reynoldston	.....	.....	.....	1069	„
Knelston	.....	.....	.....	548	„
Llangennith	.....	.....	.....	3373	„
Llanrhidian	.....	.....	.....	5212	„
Llanrhidian Lower	.....	.....	.....	6125	„
Nicholaston	.....	.....	.....	517	„
Penmaen	.....	.....	.....	1005	„
Oxwich	.....	.....	.....	1342	„
Pennard	.....	.....	.....	2862	„
Penrice	.....	.....	.....	2127	„
Porteynon	.....	.....	.....	1151	„
Llanddewi	.....	.....	.....	2009	„
Rhossili	.....	.....	.....	2715	„
				<hr/>	
				38652	„
				<hr/>	

The estimated resident population of the district mid-year 1960 is given by the Registrar General, as 12,100, an increase of 100 from the previous year.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 4,157, an increase of 127 over the previous year, and the rateable value of the district was £91,580, which represents a sum of £350 as yield of a penny rate.

### BIRTHS

The number of live births registered for the district during 1960 was 198—being 100 males and 98 females. The number registered in 1959 was 161, showing an increase of 37 births.

1 illegitimate male and 2 female children were registered and the still births numbered 7—2 males and 5 females.

### BIRTH RATE

The birth rate for Gower has increased this year, being 16.36 per thousand of the estimated population as compared with 13.42 in 1959.

### DEATHS

The net total deaths after allowing for inward and outward transfers amounted to 195, of which 88 were males and 107 females.

### DEATH OF INFANTS

			M.	F.
Under 1 year of age	.....	.....	1	1
Under 4 weeks of age	.....	.....	1	—
Under 1 week of age	.....	.....	—	—

It is gratifying to report that there were no maternal deaths during the year.

The causes of death during the year were as follows :—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	....	....	....	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	....	....	....	4
,,      ,,      bronchus	....	....	....	5
,,      ,,      breast	....	....	....	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms			....	13
Leukaemia	....	....	....	2
Diabetes	....	....	....	1
Vascular leisons of nervous system			....	33
Coronary disease, angina	....	....	....	34
Hypertension with heart disease			....	8
Other heart diseases	....	....	....	23
Other circulatory diseases	....	....	....	14
Pneumonia	....	....	....	2
Bronchitis	....	....	....	10
Other diseases of the respiratory system	....	....	....	4
Nephritis & Nephrosis	....	....	....	3
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	....	....	....	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	....	....	....	1
Congenital malformation	....	....	....	1
Other defined & ill-defined diseases	....	....	....	30
Accidents	....	....	....	4
TOTAL				195

### DEATH RATE

All causes per thousand of the estimated population	....	....	....	16·12
Circulatory diseases	....	....	....	6·52
Cancer and other forms of malignant diseases	....	....	....	1·98

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Infant mortality rate per thousand total live births	....	....	....	10·10
---	------	------	------	-------

This is the lowest figure recorded for some years as shown in the following table:—

1955	.....	.....	30·30
1956	.....	.....	32·43
1957	.....	.....	40·61
1958	.....	.....	20·94
1959	.....	.....	24·84

### **Deaths from Circulatory Diseases**

Circulatory diseases caused 79 deaths in 1960, as compared with 52 deaths in 1959.

It will be noted that deaths from circulatory disease has increased this year by 27 and is the highest figure recorded for many years.

In my report for 1958, I mentioned the precautions which I felt would be advisable to follow in the prevention of circulatory diseases.

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

### **Diphtheria Immunisation**

There have been no notification of Diphtheria this year. The last case reported was in the year 1950.

### **Diphtheria Immunisation**

Since the new Health Scheme this is under the control of the Glamorgan County Council.

General Practitioners in the Administrative County who participate in the County Council's Scheme for Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination against Smallpox may obtain serum and vaccine free of cost from the Medical Research Council's Laboratories at Cardiff and Carmarthen.

It cannot be too strongly stressed that Diphtheria Immunisation gives nearly 100% protection and that in my opinion a parent or guardian who knowingly deprives a child of this protection is guilty to say the least of gross negligence—and that is using a mild term. There is no reason why anyone in this area can state they are unaware of the facilities available to them for immunisation.

We cannot be too complacent about diphtheria immunisation. It must be remembered that previously 50% of the death rate in diphtheria occurred in children under the age of four years. It requires only a few of non-immunisation to be back in the old days. This illustrates that there is no final victory in preventive medicine—it is a continuous battle.

### **Scarlet fever**

3 cases were notified to my department during the year.

The removal of cases of Scarlet Fever to isolation Hospital in this district depends upon home conditions. If the home conditions are such that in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health it is safe to nurse the patient at home, this is done. If, however, the home conditions are unsuitable the patient is admitted to Hill House Isolation Hospital.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia**

4 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, giving a rate of 19·5 per thousand total (live and still) births.

Other cases of infectious diseases notified were as follows :

Measles	.....	.....	21
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	5
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	1

## **VENEREAL DISEASES**

Wasserman Blood Tests are being done as a routine in the County Council Ante-Natal Clinics.

The nearest clinics for this area are at Swansea and Port Talbot, and the sessions are held as follows :—

**Swansea Clinic** (situate at Mount Pleasant Hospital)

Males—Monday to Friday—from 8 a.m.—8 p.m.

Saturday, 8 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

Specialists in attendance on :—

Monday at 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Females—By appointment.

Specialists in attendance—Wednesdays 3 p.m.

**Port Talbot Clinic** (situate on the right hand side of road immediately opposite the exit from Railway Station).

Males—Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and  
5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and  
and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.



# GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1960

	Estimated Population 1960	Births			Deaths			Infant Mortality	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1000 population		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1000 population		Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1000 Live Births
			Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted		
<b>England and Wales</b>		782,673	17·1	—	526,278	11·5	—	16,961	21·7
<b>Administrative County</b>		12,447	16·65	16·32	9,112	12·19	14·02	367	29·49
<b>Urban Districts</b>	.. ..	8,768	16·38	16·05	6,559	12·26	14·22	269	30·68
<b>Rural Districts</b>	.. ..	3,679	17·33	17·33	2,553	12·03	13·59	98	26·64
<i>Health Division.</i>									
<i>Constituent Districts.</i>									
<b>Aberdare and</b>	.. ..	39,450	15·06	15·51	570	14·45	14·74	24	40·40
<b>Mountain Ash</b>	.. ..	30,390	16·09	15·93	389	12·80	15·49	17	34·76
<b>Caerphilly and</b>	.. ..	38,010	18·97	18·02	364	9·58	12·45	24	33·29
<b>Gelligaer.</b>	.. ..	36,210	16·71	17·21	411	11·35	14·30	26	42·98
<b>Mid Glamorgan</b>	.. ..	14,860	18·98	18·03	160	10·77	11·63	4	14·18
	.. ..	22,510	14·17	14·17	243	10·80	13·61	7	21·94
	.. ..	21,920	15·05	15·05	295	13·46	16·29	10	30·30
	.. ..	10,650	13·99	13·85	160	15·02	13·97	1	6·71
	.. ..	38,570	19·78	20·18	515	13·35	12·42	19	24·90
	.. ..	31,060	16·10	14·97	388	12·49	14·11	7	14·00
<b>Neath and</b>	.. ..	41,540	14·08	13·80	451	10·86	13·79	11	18·80
<b>District</b>	.. ..	26,290	19·63	18·84	287	10·92	13·98	16	31·01
<b>Pontypridd and</b>	.. ..	37,240	15·06	14·46	515	13·83	14·38	22	39·22
<b>Llantrisant</b>	.. ..	10,040	19·22	18·84	87	8·67	12·40	4	20·73
<b>Port Talbot and</b>	.. ..	48,840	21·17	20·11	562	11·51	15·19	38	36·75
<b>Glyncorrwg</b>	.. ..	804	18·91	18·15	447	10·51	11·56	15	18·66
<b>South East</b>	.. ..	42,520	18·71	18·71	521	11·98	12·34	24	29·48
<b>Glamorgan</b>	.. ..	43,500	16·16	16·81	15	15·15	15·76	—	—
	.. ..	990	20·22	19·61	156	8·28	12·83	11	28·87
	.. ..	18,840	15·64	15·48	277	14·21	13·07	8	26·23
	.. ..	19,500	16·36	17·18	195	16·12	14·35	2	10·10
<b>West Glamorgan</b>	.. ..	12,100	12·55	12·80	344	13·41	15·69	14	43·48
	.. ..	25,650	13·42	13·55	428	13·61	14·70	15	35·55
	.. ..	31,450	14·65	14·36	1,332	12·64	14·66	48	31·09
<b>Rhondda</b>	.. ..	105,360							

# ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) for 1960

DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES										Total number of cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	Total Deaths
	Total at all Ages	AGE PERIODS										
		Under 1 Year	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over	Age un- known			
Measles	21	—	5	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## **TUBERCULOSIS**

2 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 Non Pulmonary were notified.

There were 2 cases of previously notified persons transferred to the Gower area.

In all the above cases the persons concerned were males.

On receipt of a notification of surgical tuberculosis, the Public Health Inspector automatically checks up on the milk supply from which district the notification is received.

It should be stressed that the cost of curative patching of a case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis may be £1,000. The prevention of Tuberculosis in comparison is almost negligible.

There is great difficulty in deciding about the modifications of primary tuberculosis. Some authorities take the view that primary cases of tuberculosis are non-infectious at the time and should not be notified, and consequently they do not notify them. In my opinion, it is very desirable that all these cases should be notified, as, from a preventive point of view, we are very interested to know where they had their infection, and by this means to check up on all contacts and prevent further cases.

It can happen that a primary case would be notified two years later as a certified case of tuberculosis. It is rather late to do anything at this particular stage, it could be done very much easier two years previously.

## **Rubella and Haemolytic Streptococcal Infection**

There is a great danger in having a lackadaisical attitude towards infectious diseases. For instance, the general public look upon German Measles as being of relatively little consequence. It has been proved that there is great danger to the unborn child if a woman contracts this disease when she is about three months pregnant. As her child may be born with congenital defects such a defect is not due to heredity but due to foetus being affected by the mother's complaint. It is very desirable that a pregnant woman be prevented from coming into contact with such a disease as German measles.

The general attitude towards haemolytic streptococcal infection, such as scarlet fever, is that they are relatively benign. This in my opinion is a dangerous attitude. The haemolytic streptococcus is ultimately associated with rheumatic fever, and rheumatic fever is the great cause of heart disease (endocarditis). Haemolytic streptococcal infections are also associated with nephritis, it may be years afterwards when the original agent which caused the disease has been completely forgotten that the patient is diagnosed as suffering from incurable heart disease or nephritis.

In my opinion, it is very dangerous to nurse in open wards in a general hospital any infectious diseases, the proper place for these cases is in an infectious disease hospital.

### THE CARE OF THE AGED

The percentage of elderly people in the population is increasing. Mid-year 1960, the estimated population of England and Wales was 45,755,000 ; of this 5,458,000 were persons aged 65 or more, nearly 2,000,000 aged 75 or more and one quarter of a million aged 85 and over. It is becoming a major public health problem. It is desirable that elderly people should be kept among their own families as long as possible. I personally believe that the State should by means of subsidies in some form or another encourage this. It is also much cheaper to have a person stay at home than to be in an Institution.

A Chiropody Service for the aged is very desirable. By keeping these people ambulant, one adds to their enjoyment of life, and prevents them from becoming a burden. A congenial job provided the elderly person can do it, helps to keep his self respect and is good economics. Proper housing conditions should be provided for these people. It must also be remembered that elderly people find difficulty in climbing stairs, and it is better to have them living on ground level.

**Poliomyelitis.** There was no case of poliomyelitis during the year. Mass immunisation against poliomyelitis is being done. The driving force behind this is the public health department of Glamorgan County Council. It is hoped eventually to combat this disease.

Diphtheria immunisation had a great effect in reducing diphtheria, and, as a matter of fact, no case of diphtheria has occurred in our area for 10 years.

Poliomyelitis vaccination should eventually produce a similar effect. This is a good illustration of "Prevention is better than cure."

## LUNG CANCER

The number of deaths due to lung cancer during the year was 5, as compared with 1 in 1959.

These figures can be compared with the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as shown in the following table :—

	Lung cancer		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1957	6	—	1	—
1958	5	—	1	2
1959	1	—	1	—
1960	5	—	—	1

## SMOKING AND DISEASE

Smoking is a substantial cause of ill-health and the cause of many deaths. Smoking is the major factor accounting for the increased incidence of cancer of the lung. There is a strong association between chronic bronchitis and cigarette smoking. Cigarette smoking is also a cause of the break down of healed or quiescent respiratory tuberculosis.

Smoking may contribute to or accelerate the development of coronary heart disease or its complications.

It seems a tragedy that T.V. and other forms of advertisement should be used to encourage young people to smoke especially when the risks of smoking are now so apparent.

## RADIATION HAZARDS

In my opinion, there is more danger from diagnostic radiography if proper safeguards are not taken. This does not mean that we should not have an x-ray when it is clearly indicated that an x-ray should be taken, but it does mean that we should not be needlessly x-rayed. This particularly applies to pregnant women and children.

It can be seen that the problem of radiation hazards at the present time is relatively small compared with the problem of circulatory disease. It is necessary to see the situation in its true perspective.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925**

No action was taken under this regulation during the year 1960, relating to Tubercular employees in the milk trade.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172**

No action was taken under this Section during the year 1960.

**Tuberculosis Clinics**—The curative treatment of Tuberculosis is in the care of the Regional Hospital Board, and patients suffering from this disease attend the Clinic at the New Hospital Singleton Park, Swansea.

# TUBERCULOSIS

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1960

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—

**Hospitals**—The Gorseinon General and Maternity Hospital and Garngoch Hospital are under the control of the Glantawe Regional Hospital Board.

## **NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946**

### **Ambulance Facilities :—**

**Infectious and Non-Infectious Cases**—Since the 5th July, 1948, the Glamorgan County Council have taken over the control of the ambulance services in the administrative county.

As regards this area, an Ambulance Station has been established at Pontardawe, which controls the ambulances and cars stationed at Reynoldston, Gowerton, Gorseinon, Pontardulais, Gwauncaegurwen, Cywmllynfell, Ystalyfera, Pontardawe and Clydach.

**Laboratory Facilities**—Pathological and bacteriological specimens are submitted to the Cardiff Laboratory and the Public Health Laboratory, Cockett, Swansea, for examination.

## **MILK**

Milk is a highly nutritious food. It can also be a most dangerous food, as it can act as an ideal culture medium for certain pathogens, except when certain precautions are taken. It is my opinion that it is highly desirable that all milk should be pasteurised.

Milk should come from clean, healthy herds. The milking should be done under proper hygienic conditions, and should not be contaminated at any stage. Pasteurisation should not be used to cover up dirty milk.

3 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea, for Tubercle Bacilli examination—all with satisfactory results.

## **HOUSING**

Up to the end of 1959 the Council had erected 477 Council Houses.

No. of Council Houses erected in 1960	8
No. under construction at 31-12-60	20
No. of private houses erected in 1960	118
No. under construction at 31-12-60	..... 49



## FOOD AND DRUGS

Through the kindness of Dr. W. E. Thomas, County Medical Officer of Health, I am able to give the following particulars of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst.

### Samples taken in the Gower Rural District by the County Sampling Officers for the year 1960

Almonds (Ground)	.....	1	Mincemeat	.....	.....	1
Aspirins	.....	2	Olive Oil	.....	.....	1
Baking powder	.....	1	Peel (mixed)	.....	.....	1
Bicarbonate of soda	.....	6	Pepper	.....	.....	4
Butter	.....	4	Pie filling	.....	.....	1
Cake Sponge Pastry Mix	.....	1	Rice	.....	.....	2
Cereals	.....	1	Sago	.....	.....	2
Colouring	.....	1	Semolina	.....	.....	3
Cream	.....	5	Soft drinks	.....	.....	9
Desiccated cocoanut	.....	2	Soft drink powder	.....	.....	1
Fish (canned)	.....	1	Soup (canned)	.....	.....	1
Fish (frozen)	.....	1	Stomach Powder	.....	.....	1
Fish paste	.....	2	Vegetables (canned)	.....	.....	5
Flavouring	.....	1	Vinegar	.....	.....	8
Fruit (dried)	.....	2	Vitamin Tabs.	.....	.....	1
Fruit Juice	.....	4	Liquid paraffin	.....	.....	1
Health Salts	.....	1	Meat pies	.....	.....	1
Icecream	.....	11	Meat (frozen)	.....	.....	1
Lard	.....	1	Sandwich spread	.....	.....	1
Marzipan	.....	1	Sausages	.....	.....	1
Meat paste	.....	1	Vegetable salad	.....	.....	1
Meat Products (canned)	.....	4	Youghart milk	.....	.....	1
Milk	.....	86				
Total						188

**CARAVANS**

The following are the licenced holiday caravan sites within the area :—

<i>Site</i>	<i>Vans permitted</i>
1. F. G. Bevan, Bayholme, Oxwich	10
2. T. E. Gordon, Greenway Farm, Oxwich	10
3. D. A. Griffiths, Culver House, Port Eynon	11
4. Mrs. H. M. Grove, Port Eynon Burrows	64
5. J. N. Grove, Port Eynon. Enclosures 234 & 235	63
6. Wm. Grove, Post Office, Port Eynon	50
7. D. J. Lewis, Sea View Caravan Site, Oxwich	28
8. W. H. Loosemore, New Park, Port Eynon	42
9. J. Morris, Broughton Bay, Llangennith	21
10. J. Nuttall, Horton Burrows, Enclosure 452	30
11. C. Price, Lagadranta, Llanmadoc	50
12. G. E. Rees, Hillend, Llangennith	50
13. H. A. Taylor, Fairfield, Southgate	48



**FACTORIES ACT, 1937**

As required by Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937, I give below particulars with respect to matters under Part 1 and Part 8 of the Act as administered by this Council :—

(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities—			
Number on Register	.....	.....	3
Inspections—ditto	.....	.....	2
Number of Notices served	.....	.....	—
Prosecutions	.....	.....	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority—			
Number on Register	.....	.....	25
Inspections—ditto	.....	.....	27
Number of Notices served	.....	.....	6
Prosecutions	.....	.....	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority			
Inspections	.....	.....	—
Number of Notices served	.....	.....	—

Cases in which defects were :

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Want of Cleanliness	6	6
Ineffective drainage of floors	2	2
Inadequate Ventilation	1	1

Sanitary conveniences :—

(a) Insufficient	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—
	—	—
Totals	10	10
	—	—

(4) Outworkers (Sections 110 and 111) None.

### Summary of Visits

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Number of Houses inspected .....	159
Number of Houses re-visited .....	41
Number of temporary dwellings inspected .....	17
Number of temporary dwellings re-visited .....	3
Caravan sites .....	193
Summer Camps & Youth Hostels .....	3
House-letting .....	75
Food premises .....	44
Hotels and Licensed Premises .....	5
Institutions and Hospitals .....	5
Schools and School Kitchens .....	3
Slaughterhouses .....	506
Cockle and Laverbread Manufacturers .....	15
Dairy premises .....	11
Water supplies .....	31
Drainage and Sewage disposal .....	94
Refuse Disposal .....	8
Infectious Diseases .....	14
Disinfestation .....	11
Rat Infestation .....	22
Petroleum Stations .....	120
Public Conveniences .....	9
Owners and Contractors interviewed .....	173
Disinfections .....	2
Cinemas .....	3
Other visits .....	18

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### Notices

Number of Statutory Notices served .....	2
Number of Statutory Notices complied with .....	2
Number of Statutory Notices work in hand .....	-
Number of Informal Notices served .....	70
Number of Informal Notices complied with .....	68

### Clearance areas and Individual Unfit Houses

#### Action taken under the Housing Acts & Public Health Act for the period ending the 31st December, 1960

	No. of houses	No. of persons displaced
<b>Part A.—Houses Demolished Not in Clearance Area</b>	—	—
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17, Housing Act, 1957	12	—
<b>Part B.—Unfit Houses Closed</b>	—	—
Under Housing Act, 1957	—	—
<b>Part C.—Unfit Houses made fit &amp; houses in which defects were remedied.</b>	By Owner.	Local Authority
After informal action by Local Authority	8	—
After informal notice under Public Health Act	1	—
„ „ Housing Act, 1957	1	—

### WATER SUPPLY

Samples of water were taken throughout the year for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis, the samples and the results of the examinations were as follows:—

	Public Service Pipes	Supplies	Total
<b>Bacteriological Examination</b>			
No. of Samples	21	—	21
No. Satisfactory	15	—	15
No. Unsatisfactory	4	—	4
No. Doubtful	2	—	2
<b>Chemical Analysis</b>			
No. of Samples	2	—	2
No. Satisfactory	2	—	2
No. Unsatisfactory	—	—	—

The four samples of water found to be unsatisfactory were taken from the Holywell supply in the first part of 1960. During this period, the supply was chlorinated but the dosage was manually operated and a check made daily. This however was not entirely satisfactory, and in mid 1960, a new building was provided and an hydraulically operated chlorine ejector was installed. Samples taken from this source in the meantime have all proved to be satisfactory.

The two samples which proved to be doubtful were apparently due to an error in the technique applied to these samples, subsequent samples taken proved to be satisfactory.

### Reservoirs

Below is a list of reservoirs showing their capacity :—

Cefn Bryn (Ex Parkmill)	.....	462,000	Galls.
Hotwell	.....	30,000	do.
Holywell	.....	37,500	do.
Pitton	.....	60,000	do.

### FLUORIDATION

Some natural waters contain fluoride and this is good. A person living in a primitive society has better teeth than we have. He is not confined to a particular source, but has an opportunity of getting water from various sources, and therefore is able to imbibe sufficient fluoride. Unfortunately in one respect in a civilised society, on an average, a person is confined to one source of water. The effect of this can be that the water contains a negligible quantity of fluoride. Fluoride to the extent of one part per million is a very great protection against dental caries. This can be added to the water supply, and has been done in many water undertakings in America, and experimentally in Britain. This means that a product which should naturally be there, but is missing, is being added. This is good preventive medicine. A population drinking water fluoridated up to one part per million is 60% less prone to dental caries than one which consumes water deficient in fluoride. The effect of fluoride is mainly on the young.

Dental caries could be brought down to a very low level by discouraging children from eating sweets, lolly-pops and mushy carbo-hydrate food. The economic and health argument for fluoridation is overwhelming.

The fluoride content of the water supplies in this area is very low—0.305—0.404 parts per million.

The public also get a small supply of fluorides in tea and fish.

**FOOD AND DRUGS****Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959****Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regs. 1949 to 1953****Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regs. 1949 to 1953**

The following is the number of Registered Distributors, Dairies, & Licensed Dealers.

**Registered Distributors**

Dairymen	.....	.....	5)	
Produce retailers	.....	.....	4)	13
Shopkeepers	.....	.....	4)	
Registered Dairies	.....	.....		5

**Dealers Designated Milk Licences**

T.T. Milk	.....	.....	10)	
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	9)	29
Sterilised Milk	.....	.....	10)	

**Supplementary Licences**

T.T. Milk	.....	.....	3)	
Pasteurised Milk	.....	.....	3)	9
Sterilised Milk	.....	.....	3)	

## MEAT INSPECTION

The following table give the number of animals killed and inspected and the results of the inspections.

Description	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	370	116	135	9335	1976
Number inspected .....	370	116	135	9335	1976
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	123	95	—	1823	72
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .....	33·2%	81·9%	—	19·5%	3·6%
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	·15%
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

**RODENT CONTROL**

The following is a summary of the inspections made, and the treatment carried out by the rodent operator for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

	L. A. Premises	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises etc.	Agricul- tural
No. of inspections	16	993	66	309
Total inspections incl. re-inspections	—	—	—	948
No. of properties found infested :				
Rats	3	367	10	—
Mice	—	2	3	—
No. infested premises treated	3	369	13	2







